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HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION TO ARRIVE 28 MAY

PY131618 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1654 GMT 13 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (NA)--A spokesman from the Foreign Ministry today confirmed that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRG] will arrive in Argentina on 28 May and stay until 9 June in response to an invitation made by the government. In this way, the Foreign Ministry spokesman denied rumors to the effect that the commission would arrive on 4 May and remain for approximately 25 days.

The confirmation disclosed today by the Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesman ratifies the fulfillment of the original program drawn up by the commission.

The commission members will later issue a report to be presented during the next meeting of foreign ministers of the Organization of American States [OAS] which will be held in La Paz, Bolivia, in June.

The members of the delegation will carry out their tasks in this country in accordance with the methodology agreed to by the IHRG and the Argentine delegation to the OAS.

COMMERCE MINISTER DISCUSSES FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

PY141214 Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 14 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Discussing the subject "reflections on the inflationary process and the current economic policy" over radio and television network, the commerce and international economic negotiations minister said that the inflationary process began 40 years ago and, after describing what is happening in other nations, he said that there is a gap between economic aspirations over the short term and the possibility of producing enough goods to satisfy them.

He was then asked why a gradual inflation program was adopted instead of a shock program. He answered by saying that at the time the program was adopted the country was in a chaotic situation, primarily political, and that consequently a gradual program was more advisable. A gradual program does not produce spectacular results, but it is effective in reversing the economic situation. He added that the situation now is better than it was in 1977 and early 1978 because the level of economic activity is very good and additional monetary controls will make it possible to reduce inflation in 1979.

Estrada then said that the program will continue along the same lines, without causing recession or unemployment, but rather an upsurge in economic activity. He added that the tighter monetary controls now being enforced guarantee that there will be no further runaway inflation. He then stated that it was impossible to lower some monthly inflation rates, but undoubtedly in the course of 1978 the proper combination was not achieved to bring down the inflation rate. He gave assurances that the rules will not be changed because the rules must be adjusted to the economic system, not to the desires of some sectors.

BRIEFS

NEW TURBOFAN PLANE--San Juan--San Juan Governor Brig Gen Angel Zamboni (ret) was briefed on the new type of plane which is being manufactured by the local factory (Chimincul). The prototype of this turbofan plane is ready and it will be tested soon by the air force. Assembly line production will begin in 6 months. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 79 PY]

1879 PACIFIC WAR CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Commemoration Events Held

PY150103 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 14 Feb 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 14 Feb (AFP)--Five and half million Bolivians have been on the streets since early morning to commemorate the centennial of the 1879 Pacific war in which Bolivia lost its outlet to the sea. Commemoration events are being staged in the plazas of all cities and towns throughout the country in an orderly fashion at the express request of the military junta, headed by Gen David Padilla.

Ten-round salvoes were fired at 0700 this morning in all military barracks and garrisons, one round for each of the country's 10 departments including the litoral department which was lost in the 1879 war. Religious services were held in all churches at 1000 as a memorial to the heroes and the dead in the war, and also to ask God's intercession for the recovery of the lost coastline. Rallies were held in the plazas at 1000 where patriotic altars [altares patrios] had been erected and government and private employees were given 2 hours leave to attend the centennial's celebration.

The main commemoration event was held at 1100 when the head of the military junta, speaking over a radio and television network, took an oath before all the country's citizens not to relinquish the coastline.

After all official commemorations ended at 1200, a 5-minute civic protest was observed with a complete halt of all movement and activities in the country--even vehicles all over the country stopped--as an expression of the national sentiment over the usurpation and loss of the Pacific coastline.

Return to Sea Vowed

PY141710 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1606 GMT 14 Feb 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 14 Feb (LATIN)--Five million Bolivians pronounced a vigorous "yes, we vow to return to the sea" in reply to the summons made by President David Padilla Arancibia. During one of the largest civic rallies held in this capital in the last few years, the president of the military government junta made the promise before thousands of citizens gathered in the historic Plaza Pedro Domingo Murillo.

The oath was followed by an explosion of "long live Bolivia," "long live Peru" and "death to Chile." The Bolivians then sang the naval force anthem, dedicated to the territories lost in the Pacific war 100 years ago.

The ceremony continued with 1 minute of silence and the rally participants then sang the national anthem. At the end of the ceremony Padilla shouted: "Bolivians, glory to the fallen, long live Bolivia!"

Demonstration Planned at Chilean Border

PY141329 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Feb 79 PY

[Excerpts] The rail convoy of women which left the central station of La Paz yesterday for the Chilean border in order to reassert there our unalienable right to return to the sea will arrive at the town of Avaroa (?at the border of) the usurper country today at 1100.

Shortly after their arrival the following program will be carried out, as formulated by the National Confederation of Feminine Institutions [CONIF]: Singing of the national anthem and hoisting of the tricolor; the hymn to the coast will also be sung; and Mrs (Margarita Tonis de Caracora), president of the CONIF Civic Committee, will make an appeal to the women of the world for solidarity with our cause.

The women will also make a solemn vow not to give up our legitimate rights to the coast of the Pacific ocean and will conclude by singing the march "Colorados of Bolivia," which was played during the Las Alianzas battle [in 1879] where the Bolivian soldiers proved their bravery.

The convoy will return to La Paz at 1500 on Friday.

Foreign Ministry Issues Document

PY141434 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0220 GMT 14 Feb 79 FY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 13 Feb (LATIN)--Bolivia proclaimed today to Latin America and the world its unyielding intention to recover an outlet to the sea in a document the Foreign Ministry issued a few hours after the end of the main ceremony held to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the beginning of the Pacific war.

The note, which will be distributed to Bolivian embassies abroad, states: "International and Latin American opinion have recognized the just Bolivian cause through innumerable declarations and statements. With this moral support, Bolivia reasserts its irrevocable decision to recover its outlet to the sea within the just and peaceful spirit which must guide international relations."

The Bolivian document notes several diplomatic references and facts regarding the Pacific war, which resulted in the loss of Bolivia's extensive coast on the Pacific Ocean to Chile.

The document states: "The finding of guano, saltpeter, copper, silver and other resources in the Bolivian region and in southern Peru motivated the greed of the Chilean oligarchy together with international interests to prepare the aggression." The document adds that this situation led "Bolivia and Peru to sign the defensive alliance treaty in 1973 as a strictly defensive measure."

The document ends by stating: "Bolivia does not renounce nor will it ever renounce its vital right to achieve an outlet to the sea."

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN LIMA REJECT ESPIONAGE REPORTS

PY141326 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 14 Feb 79 FY

[Text] According to diplomatic sources in Lima, "a new case of espionage reported in Peru which was initially attributed to Bolivia is part of an international plan to revive a climate of tension among these two nations and Chile." They added that it would not be very strange to find that "some weapons dealers were involved in the maneuver."

Walter Montenegro, the Bolivian ambassador in that country, stated that "there is some type of intervention" by third parties who are seeking tension among nations which are working toward their development.

ITAMARATY ANNOUNCES RECOGNITION OF NEW IRANIAN GOVERNMENT

PY142312 Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 14 Feb 79 FY

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Feb (AFP)--The Brazilian Government today officially recognized the new Iranian Government, according to a communique issued by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry. Itamaraty reports that President Geisel has sent a message to the new Iranian prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, conveying "the Brazilian Government's desire to maintain the best relations of friendship and cooperation with the government of Your Excellency for the mutual benefit of our two peoples."

OIL RESERVES DWINDLE DUE TO LOSS OF IRANIAN IMPORTS

PY141321 Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Feb 79 FY

[Text] Brazilian oil reserves, which amounted to 90,000 barrels at the beginning of the year, have decreased to 3,600. This happened because the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] has been unable to purchase from other oil-exporting countries the 80,000 barrels per day necessary to compensate for the loss of 130,000 barrels per day which Brazil used to import from Iran. To offset the loss of imports from Iran, PETROBRAS has only managed to sign contracts with Iraq for another 50,000 barrels per day. At this point attempts are being made to obtain the remaining 80,000 barrels per day from Qatar and Kuwait.

In the meantime, petroleum experts believe that the fuel economy measures decreed by the federal government are here to stay. In January national fuel consumption increased by 2,000 barrels per day in comparison with last December. Compared to January 1978, fuel consumption increased 19.4 percent. The fuels registering the greatest consumption were gasoline, diesel oil and fuel oil.

As proof of its loyalty to the government of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Iranian Embassy in Brazil has already changed its nameplate to read "Islamic Republic of Iran." The charge d'affaires, who has been acting ambassador since the latter was withdrawn a few weeks ago, professed to be a republican and loyal to the new Government of Iran.

Iranian oil exports to Brazil, according to the charge d'affaires, could be resumed in 3 months as soon as oil production returns to normal.

FIRST CONTINGENT OF VIETNAMESE REFUGEES ARRIVES

PY131858 Paris AFP in Spanish 0125 GMT 13 Feb 79 FY

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Feb (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry today reported that 35 Vietnamese refugees, the first received by Brazil, arrived in Rio de Janeiro from Singapore last Sunday night. Their settlement in Brazil will be handled by the UN high commissioner for refugees with the cooperation of Caritas.

The refugees were picked up on the high seas by a Brazilian tanker near Singapore last October. The Brazilian Government agreed to receive them despite the opposition in principle to their admission. The Brazilian Government believed that this matter should be resolved at the regional level.

GOVERNMENT WILL MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH NEW IRANIAN REGIME

PY151226 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Feb 79 FY

[Text] Chile will not change its international policy regarding the new Iranian Government. Local experts believe, however, that the present situation in that country will affect Chile's economy because of Iran's low oil production. The Chilean Foreign Ministry has issued a communique in which it states that the Chilean Government will maintain diplomatic relations with the new Iranian regime. The communique states:

Regarding the recent incidents in Iran, the Chilean Government hereby announces that in accordance with the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other nations, Chile will continue to maintain diplomatic relations with that country.

The Chilean Embassy in Iran is headed by Ambassador Felipe Geiger, whose permanent residence is Teheran. Meanwhile, the Iranian Embassy is headed by a first secretary of mission with residence in Buenos Aires.

Economic experts have noted that the problems derived from the change in government in Iran may cause a decrease in the demand of copper in European countries due to the paralyzation of industries and enterprises which rely on Iranian oil. Copper on the London Metal Exchange yesterday experienced a sharp fall of 3 points and it may continue to decrease if the Iranian situation continues to remain uncertain.

Moreover, international currency markets have registered a marked instability with strong intervention of national banks and a decrease in the price of gold.

PINOCHEZ ATTENDS CENTENNIAL EVENT IN ANTOFAGASTA

PY151149 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Feb 79 FY

[Report by special correspondent (Victoria Carrasco) on 14 February centennial celebration in Antofagasta--recorded]

[Excerpts] On presiding over the celebrations marking the centennial anniversary in Antofagasta, President Augusto Pinochet emphasized tonight that as a consequence of our commitment with peace, we do not want this event to be used to reactivate old disagreements we have forgotten forever.

Almost all Antofagasta citizens gathered at the O'Higgins Park, especially dedicated for this occasion to celebrate the anniversary of Antofagasta with an act of great historical significance highlighted by the presence of the chief of state, ministers of state and high-level regional officials.

During his speech, the president said that Almighty God had disposed a common origin for this part of America, and we are not unaware of the commitment to seek increasing greatness. We achieved independence in battles fought together by the forgers of our nations, and together we met the challenge of winning freedom for America. Thus, our forefathers together wrote their glorious names in the history of the world.

He said: On this day I recall those hours of honor and loftiness because they must inspire the present action and future development of our peoples.

He added that considering current problems, only the consolidation of a fair coexistence and the pursuit of pragmatic and realistic solutions are the fruitful paths on which our countries can advance toward a fuller spiritual and material development which will bring about prosperity and well-being to the great Ibero-American family. This is an appropriate occasion to express our fervent desire that these promising prospects, which are the legitimate rights of the Americans, be achieved within the framework of harmony and mutual understanding. Today we must face common enemies, enemies which will hardly be overcome without unity or with an incorrect idea of the common good [words indistinct]. Some of these common enemies include: the areas of extreme poverty; terrorism and extremism of whatever origin which do not recognize nor respect limits or rights; and the imperialisms which under various doctrinal facades try to infiltrate, seeking a subjugation which may satisfy their greed. [passage indistinct]

The chief of state concluded by indicating that we can have a most profound faith in the present and a strong hope for tomorrow because we have given testimony that we are capable of facing and overcoming the toughest challenges, regardless of their origin, without ever bowing down.

LA TERCERA: PACIFIC WAR SHOULD BE RECALLED WITHOUT RANCOR

PY141752 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1400 GMT 14 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Feb (LATIN)--The morning newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA today stated that the Chilean presidents over the last 100 years have had the wisdom to make the feeling of brotherhood prevail, thus preventing fratricidal conflicts in this region of the southern cone. The newspaper editorial states in commenting on the 100th anniversary of the Chilean occupation of Antofagasta which marked the beginning of the Pacific war against Peru and Bolivia, which Chile won, that "Chile hopes and trusts that it will receive the same treatment from its neighbors in return."

The newspaper said: "A century ago, guided by unfortunate and biased information, the common destiny marked by Bolivar, San Martin and O'Higgins was forgotten due to confusion." The newspaper then stated that "we should only remember the past by embracing each other as completely reconciled brothers to evoke the courage and heroism of the soldiers of the three countries."

LA TERCERA DE LA HORA concluded by stating that now we should only "celebrate with enthusiasm the gestures of harmony and mutual aid which will help overcome the difficulties obstructing the understanding between peoples who never should have parted."

BOMBINGS REPORTED IN SANTIAGO; GOVERNMENT BUILDING DAMAGED

PY141816 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 14 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Feb (AFP)--A powerful bomb exploded here today in a government building causing much damage, according to a police report. This is the third such attack in Santiago within the last 24 hours, but no one was killed or injured in any of the incidents, it was said.

The security services reported that a TNT bomb exploded in the offices of the Metropolitan Sanitary Works enterprise, which is under the control of the Public Works Ministry, in the La Granja district south of the capital. On Tuesday a similar bomb exploded in a supermarket, while another bomb was defused in a bank branch office in the eastern part of the city. A clandestine leftist organization has claimed responsibility for earlier attacks which occurred here in the last few weeks.

M-19 LEADER EFRANIO RUEDA SURRENDERS TO ARMY

PA142009 Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 14 Feb (AFP)--Military sources have reported that Efranio Rueda, one of the most important operations chiefs of the M-19 urban guerrilla group, disappointed with the M-19 command, today turned himself over to the army here.

Rueda went to the commander of the Military Institutes Brigade [BIM], Gen Miguel Vega Uribe, and declared: "I am Efranio Rueda. I know you are looking for me. Here I am." The guerrilla revealed he was chief of one of the three columns that the M-19 has established in Bogota for commando operations. To Vega Uribe's surprise, Rueda made an extensive confession during which he revealed that it was his column that kidnaped and killed labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado in 1976.

After explaining that he was disappointed with his M-19 chiefs, Rueda said: "Our leaders in the movement have turned cowardly." He was probably referring to the fact that after maintaining secrecy for 5 years, the M-19 announced at the beginning of 1979 that its leader is Carlos Toledo Plata, a journalist, doctor and former congressman. In addition, the movement gave newspapers a photograph of one of its members, Rafael Arteaga Giraldo, something which has made the BIM's investigations easier and has placed him on the brink of disaster.

ARMY DISCOVERS M-19 TRAINING CENTER NEAR CALOTO

PA132257 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Cali, Colombia--A guerrilla training center has been discovered by army intelligence units near the town of Caloto, a spokesman for the army's 3d Brigade has told this station. The militaryman explained that the center was used by the M-19 movement to train youths mainly for action in urban areas and for contacts among M-19 cells operating in the country's southwest.

Several automatic weapons and ammunition as well as other items indicating the type of activity that was conducted at the center were found by the troops that participated in the operation.

In another development, a military spokesman told this station that in the town of Amparo, also located in Cauca Department, 3d Brigade troops found an arsenal at a house located in the rural area adjacent to the town. The spokesman did not specify the number of arms seized or whether any arrests were made during the operation aimed at definitively dismantling the guerrilla movement.

The military spokesman said that the armaments will be sent to this [as heard] garrison, where army experts will identify them and determine whether they were stolen from policemen ambushed by the guerrillas active in some areas of this department or whether they were part of the materiel that has been stolen by M-19 guerrillas during their raids on some entities such as Transportadora Thomas (?de la rue).

ARMY DISCOVERS FOURTH M-19 'PEOPLE'S JAIL'

PA141918 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1720 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 14 Feb (LATIN)--The Colombian Army announced today that it has found a fourth people's jail of the urban guerrilla group M-19, the same organization that stole 4,306 arms from a military arsenal in this capital at the beginning of the year.

The Military Institutes Brigade (BIM) has confirmed that this is the jail where labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado was held upon kidnaping in 1976 before he was killed by the M-19.

AUTHORITIES ARREST PERSONS CONNECTED WITH ARMS THEFT

PA090335 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 7 Feb 79 p 13-A PA

[Text] Another arrest warrant was issued and several arrests were made in connection with investigations and inquiries being conducted in connection with the arms robbery in the northern district and other activities involving the subversive M-19 organization.

Gonzalo Alvarez, chief justice of the military court, issued the arrest warrant for Jaime Bermeo Cruz, who has been notified. Although the charges against Bermeo Cruz have not been specified, all facts seem to indicate that he was an active M-19 member, wearing a hood during the criminal activities carried out by that organization.

Meanwhile, the Military Institutes Brigade's intelligence service proceeded to arrest the brothers Roberto and Carlos Triana in a raid on house No 75A-51 at 105th Street in Garces Navas District. Both were arraigned in one of the courts handling the investigations. Several military uniforms were found during the raid.

The Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency yesterday issued a communique confirming the news published in the newspaper EL VESPERTINO, which reported that some arms were found in a garbage dump by a beggar who reported his find to the police. The communique says: "The Military Institutes Brigade (BIM) yesterday found three .30-caliber machineguns, one submachinegun and two .30-caliber rifles in a garbage dump in Salitre Park."

The authorities had been investigating persons suspected of subversive activities near Salitre Park. Strangely enough, the arms were supposedly dumped on a garbage pile by the suspect. Apparently these arms were stolen from a collector, a civilian, who reported it to the BIM.

Yesterday, EL ESPECTADOR received a copy of a communique from the directors of the National Union of Cardboard Workers of Colombia to the nation's attorney general in which the arrest of the union's secretary, Jesus Augusto Fernandez Cruz, is denounced.

The communique says: "Fernandez Cruz is at this moment under arrest at the Military Institutes Brigade. Since the time of his arrest 12 days ago, he has not appeared in court, nor has anyone been informed about his health or his status. This is a violation of Article 28 of the constitution. For this reason, we are asking you to order his immediate release."

FORMER SENATOR ARRESTED FOR LINKS WITH M-19

PA130244 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Hernando Segura Perdomo, former senator and representative of the National Popular Alliance [ANAPO], has been arrested by members of the army's intelligence service. He will be questioned next week for suspected links with the M-19. The ANAPO leader was arrested during a raid on his house. The authorities did not find weapons in the house although various documents are being investigated. Segura Perdomo was press chief of San Carlos Palace during the dictatorship of Gen Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. He has been a representative and senator several times for the departments of Boyaca and Cundinamarca. He was arrested yesterday morning in the (Pontevedra) neighborhood of northern Bogota

It has also been reported that Jorge Patino, engineer and promoter of the so-called (Tuitama) project, was released after being questioned at the Military Institutes Brigade. He had also been linked to the M-19 terrorist group.

Gonzalo Alvarez, second military investigative court judge, has ordered the release of sociologist Maria del Pilar Gaitan de [name indistinct], niece of a brother of Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva.

The young professional had been captured last month for alleged ties with the M-19. She had been linked to the M-19 because of her friendship with one of the masterminds of the extremist group in Valle del Cauca. In Cali, she had met Antonio Jose Navarro, former dean of sanitation engineering at Valle University. She had conducted studies with him on the socioeconomic situation of the Cauca sugar mill workers. Maria del Pilar was able to prove that her relationship with Navarro was strictly a professional one.

PRIEST CRITICIZES ARREST FOR ALLEGED TIES WITH M-19

PA140255 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Father (Jose Bernardo Ramirez), who was released last night by the Military Institutes Brigade judge, said today that the military bodies violated the concordat by arresting him and linking him to the M-19 terrorist group.

In a lengthy report to Supernoticias, the priest said that he will meet with Tunja archbishop Msgr (Agusto Trujillo Arango) to analyze his case. He will then decide if he will file a suit against the military agencies. He said that [words indistinct] that he was well treated at the brigade.

The priest was arrested when he inquired about the situation of one of his brothers who [words indistinct]. He added that he will ask the International Red Cross to investigate the situation of the persons arrested as a result of the current investigation against the M-19. He described the situation of the people as distressing.

VIGILANTE DEATH SQUAD CREATED TO COMBAT 'REVOLUTIONARIES'

PA141435 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 13 Feb (AFP)--A death squad determined to fight outside the law against those who conceal criminal activities under a revolutionary mantle was born this week in Colombia, it was learned here today.

"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" is the slogan of this mysterious organization of executioners who seem to be inspired by their Brazilian counterparts. The bulletin announcing the birth of this organization was delivered Tuesday to the AFP offices and bears a picture of a small coffin at the bottom. This is apparently the emblem of the squad.

The Colombian Army and police have for several years been fighting a number of terrorist movements of communist, Maoist or Castroite ideology as well as the M-19 organization. At the end of 1978 this group made headlines when it seized several thousand weapons from a military arsenal. The weapons were later recovered by government forces.

The M-19, standing for April 19 in commemoration of the April 19, 1974 elections that were called an "electoral fraud" by the supporters of Gen Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, is a revolutionary group responsible, among other things, for the 1976 murder of Jose Raquel Mercado, president of the Colombian Workers Confederation.

"We will not make charges, we shall not try to intimidate, we do not have a political creed. We shall act directly in the manner of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," announced the leaders of the death squad in their bulletin to AFP. "First in Brazil, later in Uruguay and today in Colombia," they added.

The organization announced that it will fight "all those who disguise their criminal activities under an alleged revolutionary mantle or make a juicy business out of revolution." The death squad believes that "facts show that the existing state security organizations are inoperative and incapable of confronting the various forms of criminality harrassing us."

"The guarantees offered by a misunderstood democracy have allowed criminal lawyers, working through various organizations, to plead the cause of those who have created this situation. This is our first warning to them," it added. The front page of the death squad bulletin is almost completely covered by a blood-red stain on which is outlined a black hand with the initials M-19. The red stain is also surrounded by the initials of various other Colombian guerrilla movements.

GOVERNMENT TO INTENSIFY CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM

PA150156 Paris AFP in English 0046 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, Feb 14 (AFP)--Colombia's Government today announced a stepping-up of its campaign against terrorism by both left and right wing elements.

This followed yesterday's declaration by a self-styled death squad (?that it) intended to wage a vigilante war against Colombia's "[word indistinct] revolutionaries".

The vigilante group accused Colombian security forces of being powerless to [word indistinct] the country. Interior [as received] Minister German Zea Hernandez today [word indistinct] "total annihilation" of the left-wing M-19 terrorist group. An arsenal belonging to the group was discovered in Bogota today.

DOMINICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA140224 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Dominican Foreign Minister Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez arrived in Bogota (?tonight) to exchange the instruments on the delimitation of marine and submarine areas between Colombia and the Dominican Republic. The (?agreement), which was concluded between the two countries 9 months ago, will go into effect on Thursday. On his arrival, the Dominican foreign minister said: [recording indistinct].

CONGRESSIONAL LEADER TO GO TO BRAZILIAN INAUGURATION

PA102004 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Jorge Mario Eastman, president of the Chamber of Representatives, will head the official Colombian delegation to the inauguration of new Brazilian President Baptista Figueiredo. Former presidential candidate Alvaro Gomez Hurtado will also be a member of the official delegation, Foreign Ministry sources have reported.

The Colombian Government will also be represented at the presidential inauguration in Venezuela. President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will attend that inauguration. The new Brazilian and Venezuelan presidents will take office in mid-March.

PRESIDENT CARTER ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

Welcomed by Lopez-Portillo

PA151233 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Abel Magana report]

[Text] President Jose Lopez-Portillo today said that the most important thing in U.S.-Mexican relations is reciprocal respect and dignity. In welcoming U.S. President James Carter, the Mexican president emphasized that the most important thing is the desire and disposition for friendship.

As planned, at 1115 the U.S. President arrived on U.S. Air Force One at the presidential hanger. There he was already being awaited by President Lopez-Portillo and his wife, Carmen Romano. At the beginning of the ceremony the national anthems of Mexico and the United States were played and gun salutes presented. The two presidents greeted each other with affection, as did their wives.

Afterwards, President Jose Lopez-Portillo improvised a brief statement concerning Mexico's feelings about this visit. The Mexican president said that with complete objectivity one can say that few countries of the world have so much to discuss on so many important subjects.

He added, addressing himself to President Carter, that Mexico has an enormous interest in the visit. He said that of all of Mexico's relations, the most important and significant ones are with the United States. He told President Carter that he can find that sense of anticipation in the degree of our pluralism and our freedoms in all communications media as well as in the streets and in the bazaars. He said that a schedule had been prepared on the many subjects that they would discuss, but that the most important thing was the desire for agreement, peace, righteousness [derecho], but above all the desire for friendship.

For his part, the U.S. President said in Spanish that the starting point to strengthening relations was the sincere recognition of some important problems that require solutions. He added that we are experiencing moments of dramatic and thrilling changes in both countries and so there is much to talk about.

Both presidents reviewed the military escort and President Lopez-Portillo introduced the visitor to his Cabinet. Then they greeted the crowd and President Lopez-Portillo left in his car for the National Palace.

'Cold' Welcome

PA142139 Paris AFP in Spanish 2125 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Feb (AFP)--The welcome given President Jimmy Carter in Mexico today was "the coldest" ever given in this country to a U.S. President, Mexican newspaper circles said.

The same circles noted that people did not gather along the route taken by the presidential caravan from the airport to the National Government Palace, where Carter held his first round of talks today with Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo.

In turn, U.S. sources said that although the welcome given to President Carter was "reserved," it was "friendly."

Observers noted that in his speech the U.S. President said that one of the results of his visit could be the "recognition of some important problems demanding attention."

Armed Forces Support Lopez-Portillo

PA141959 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1851 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Feb (EFE)--Mexico's Armed Forces have expressed their support for President Jose Lopez-Portillo in connection with negotiations that his government will be conducting with the United States. In a message released today, National Defense Secretary Gen Felix Galvan told Lopez-Portillo that the armed forces "unconditionally" endorse any decision he may make "as legitimate head of the executive branch." The note expresses certainty that such decisions will be characterized by "serenity, dexterity and lucidity." The minister expressed support for the Mexican president "in view of the important state commitments that fall within the framework of your international policy."

"From express desire, from our training and from our convictions, it will never be wasteful to reiterate to you and to the military institutions our undivided loyalty and our unfailing support," the message states.

Lopez-Portillo Luncheon Speech

PA150052 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0004 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Feb (EFE)--Mexico and the United States complement each other and mutually need each other, Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo said while asking for "good faith and a clean game" in the bilateral relations with his U.S. colleague Jimmy Carter. In a speech delivered during a luncheon which the Mexican president hosted for his visitor, Lopez-Portillo added that Mexico and the United States have put their friendship to a test "because we have not decided what we are prepared to do with our relations."

However, the Mexican president insisted on the need for a good neighbor policy and the need that "respect prevail over prejudice and intelligence over sectarianism." "Both countries complement each other and mutually need each other but neither would like to depend on the other to the extent that their sovereign will is wiped out, that the scope of their international action is restricted or that respect itself is lost," Lopez-Portillo said.

The Mexican president emphasized that the history of Mexican-U.S. relations has often been bitter and always complex" [quotation marks as received] and urged the United States to establish [conseguir] those long-term contacts. He emphasized that it is difficult for relations between neighbors to develop "in an atmosphere of distrust or open hostility." Lopez-Portillo said that the Mexican-U.S. border is the most representative evidence of the relations between developed nations and poor countries. The Mexican president said that he and his U.S. colleague have the job of preventing "inconsistency, ambition, fear or biased handling of illusions [espejismos] to obscure a relation based on friendship or to eliminate the possibilities of understanding."

Talks Begin

PA151248 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Angel Trinidad Ferreira report]

[Text] Subjects of bilateral interest, as well as the serious problems concerning the world such as the Middle East, Asia and Latin America, were (?discussed) by Presidents Jose Lopez-Portillo and James Carter.

A U.S. spokesman said that the two presidents discussed the most important world affairs. However, other U.S. Embassy spokesmen said that Ambassador Patrick Lucy stated that Lopez-Portillo and Carter dwelled extensively on Latin American affairs.

Mexican spokesmen said that the Mexican ambassador to the United States, Hugo B. Margain, noted that part of the talks focused on energy, undocumented workers and drug traffic on the northern border. (?During the talks), which at times were almost diplomatic, the subject of Nicaragua was broached. In this case, opinions were expressed but President Carter did not state his position.

The meeting was held at the National Palace this morning and, in addition to the president, Mexico was represented by Government Secretary Jesus Reyes Heróles; Foreign Secretary Santiago Roel; Defense Secretary Div Gen Felix Galvan Lopez; Patrimony and Industrial Development Secretary Jose Andres de Oteyza; Procurator General of the Republic (Oscar Torres Sanchez); Mexican Ambassador to the United States Hugo B. Margain; (Jose Ramon Lopez-Portillo Romano), national analysis and documentation director of the Programming and Budget Secretariat; and presidential adviser (Rafael Izquierdo).

On the American side, in addition to President Carter, were Secretary of State Cyrus Vance; National Security Council Adviser Dr Brzezinski; U.S. Ambassador Patrick Lucy; Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Viron Vaky; and National Security Council member (Robert Pastor). At the end of the meeting, the presidents toured the National Palace, and, as they were walking along the corridor on the third floor, Lopez-Portillo explained to President Carter the murals that Diego Rivera painted in 1929 (?and) 1936, representing Mexico's history from (?colonial) times until the revolution.

Visit Activities Highlighted

PA150132 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0049 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Feb (EFE)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo began reviewing their relationship in a climate of cold courtesy and expectancy here today.

The chiefs of state met for approximately 2 hours today during the first of their two official meetings to be held in the course of the American President's 48-hour visit to Mexico. Lopez-Portillo, who during both of his speeches today referred to the need for a clean and honest relationship between the two nations, also made numerous references to Mexico's desire to be the master of its own destiny.

"A good neighbor policy presupposes a general climate of opinion in which respect prevails over prejudice and intelligence over sectarianism," Lopez-Portillo pointed out. Lopez-Portillo's cordial words and appeals, however, contrasted with the reservation that could almost be termed distrust with which Mexicans welcomed Carter upon his arrival here this morning. While relatively few people went out into the streets to see the visiting President, there were many signs of disaffection painted on walls or printed in the newspapers that served as the setting for the visit.

"Let us not exchange peanuts for oil," and "Carter go home" were some of the slogans painted on walls in various parts of the city while at the airport Carter rejoiced in the welcome accorded him.

The first round of talks, it was reported unofficially, touched on oil, gas, bilateral trade and the illegal migration of Mexicans to the northern nation. However, still according to unofficial sources, no specific agreements are expected on these topics.

It is believed that Carter's visit will include the signing of three documents on, among other topics, environmental pollution along the border between the two countries and the exchange of science and technology.

In any event, a ranking U.S. official voiced his confidence that the talks between the chiefs of state will be positive, although he admitted that there are reservations but not hostility on the Mexican side. There is friendship and a desire to solve mutual problems," he added. [quotation marks as received] The same source said that what may turn out to be a great gain from Carter's visit will be the effort to help get rid of the impression that the United States pays attention to Mexico only when the latter has something that the former wants.

"We are guilty of acts of omission as well as commission that have unfortunately led to that belief," he added.

Press Recommends Caution

PA141920 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1731 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Feb (LATIN)--Most of the local press today recommended caution to the Mexican Government in connection with U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit, which offers very few reasons for satisfaction and many reasons for concern. In an editorial, UNO MAS UNO indicates that an accurately offensive [as received] instinct forces Mexico to distrust anything that comes across the northern border. Clearly, our country has been placed at the center of a multiple diplomatic offensive for which hydrocarbons are the obvious motivation. The forms vary: They range from open belligerence to the most viscous adulation, going through State Department [cancilleria] intrigues and ruses, the newspaper notes.

For its part, EXCELSIOR recommends caution in connection with oil, but comments that when a neighbor is so powerful, relations grow complicated even when neither of the parties is to blame. It says that the differences between the two countries concerning border problems, undocumented immigrants, high tariffs for Mexican products and disagreements regarding the prices of hydrocarbons have not been enough to cool relations even though they do pose problems and make revisions necessary.

EL HERALDO DE MEXICO analyzes the U.S. press reaction and concludes that the northern power has finally realized that our country is not willing to be plundered.

EL SOL DE MEXICO describes Carter's visit as a good will trip. The unofficial newspaper EL DIA dedicates a large portion of its two editorial pages to analyzing U.S.-Mexican relations, while the official newspaper EL NACIONAL stresses that Mexico is primarily interested in energy talks with the United States.

Press Reaction

PA150402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0309 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Feb (AFP)--The evening papers here agreed that the Mexicans gave U.S. President James Carter a sober, measured, but cold welcome. Also, all papers limited themselves merely to giving details of the events at the airport.

EL SOL DE MEXICO (center right) indicated that the welcome was somewhat cold, "probably due to the still fresh memory of the visit of Pope John Paul II." There was an unprecedented turnout of people during the pope's arrival, his stay and on his departure.

ULTIMAS NOTICIAS DE EXCELSIOR (center left) said Carter was received "amid the sound of noise makers and mariachi tunes" and added that "hundreds of children were taken there." EL UNIVERSAL GRAFICO (center) used no adjective in its report, limiting itself to pointing out that "the people at the airport applauded and greeted the visitor."

EL DIARIO DE MEXICO (center) dedicated only four lines to describing that "students, Boy Scouts and U.S. residents welcomed" the U.S. President. OVACIONES (center) also summarized in four lines [words indistinct] public surrounding the U.S. President, pointing to the presence of children in the stands. None of the papers carried pictures of crowds, limiting themselves to printing several photos of the meeting between the two chiefs of state.

Havana Commentary

FL150246 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Feb 79 FL

[Armando Lopez Junco commentary]

[Text] U.S. President James Carter's 2-day visit to Mexico that began today is taking place amid delicate problems in U.S.-Mexican relations that have traditionally been to Mexico's disadvantage. The key problem is the question on the 5 million so-called undocumented Mexican immigrants residing in the United States. At the fringe of North American immigration laws, they are victims of unceasing persecution by U.S. authorities that include being shot at, physically detained, deported and even killed. The braceros or wetbacks--they are called this because they cross the U.S.-Mexican border by swimming across the Rio Grande--can only find employment on agricultural farms and working long hours under inhuman conditions for wages not exceeding \$1.13 per day. This is barely sufficient to keep from starving.

In the dealings between Carter and Mexican President Lopez-Portillo this problem of the undocumented workers does not lessen the problems of Mexico's petroleum and natural gas production and Washington's interest in acquiring them. The proven petroleum reserves south of the Rio Grande are said to approach 40.19 billion barrels. And an official report states that potential reserves are five times greater than this. Mexico also has natural uranium reserves approaching some 15,000 tons which the United States would like to control.

The days preceeding the North American leader's visit have seen vocal protests by the Mexican opposition, trade unions and press against Carter's Mexican policies. These protests express their opposition to the intention, which is believed to be the reason for President Carter's visit, of negotiating the purchase of 2 million barrels of crude petroleum per day and 2 million cubic feet of gas per day at prices advantageous to the United States in addition to controlling the uranium reserves.

These circles believe that this intention is one of Washington's objectives in resolving its domestic energy needs without affecting its own reserves and at a price set by the North American government. But at the same time, the intensive exploitation of Mexico's petroleum resources would in the long run go against its own national interests, causing a domestic economic imbalance with resulting inflation and without considering the eventual increase in the already difficult unemployment problem.

According to informed circles, Washington has the means of applying pressure in the negotiations between the two countries. Among them is the fact that 65 percent of Mexico's foreign trade is with the United States; in 1978, Mexico had a trade deficit of \$2.4 billion. By setting up barriers to imports of Mexican products, the U.S. could severely damage Mexico's economy.

The massive return of undocumented workers to the country would be no less a pressure on the Mexican economy with its resultant affects on the already deteriorated employment market.

Nevertheless, statements made by the Mexican chief executive to the CBS television network have been very definite. President Lopez-Portillo stated that Mexico will never become the Saudi Arabia of North America. And he added that besides, with the proximity of the United States and the "Remember Texas" [phrase said in English]--no, no sir. This was a clear reference to Texas, Arizona, California and New Mexico--territories that were seized from Mexico by the North American imperialists in the last century. With these antecedents, the development of events over the next 48 hours, the period of time the North American President's visit will last in the land of Juarez and Lazaro Cardenas, is of the greatest interest.

Student Protest

PA150227 Paris AFP in Spanish 0151 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Feb (AFP)--High school and university students today staged protest demonstrations against the visit of U.S. President James Carter, according to police reports.

Some 300 high school students occupied 6 buses and drove through several streets of the city shouting slogans against the U.S. President until their arrest by the police. University students started a demonstration on foot from the university to the center of the city, but they were also intercepted by police agents who blocked their access to the route taken by President Carter's entourage. High school students from several schools stopped their activities and staged demonstrations against the U.S. President in front of their schools.

The police dispatched over 20 patrol cars to stop the illegal demonstrations against the U.S. President.

Media Oil Campaign

PA150348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Feb (AFP)--A big campaign on Mexico's might due to its oil reserves was launched over the national air waves upon U.S. President Jimmy Carter's arrival in Mexico today.

The information bulletins over the radio and television stations on Carter's activities are invariably preceded or followed by publicity "flashes" on the nation's energy situation.

This intense publicity, which has attracted attention in Mexico, emphasizes the fact that this country has 40 billion "confirmed" barrels of oil reserves and 200 billion "potential" barrels of reserves. The plugs add that Mexico is destined to become one of the world's six oil powers.

The oil topic has seemed to crop up at every point during the U.S. President's current visit here, allowing Mexico to adopt a firmer and more confident stand than during all previous high-level contacts.

During a toast offered this afternoon at a banquet honoring Jimmy Carter, President Jose Lopez-Portillo let this position of strength [fuerza] be known when he gave the United States a true warning against any lack of respect for his country's economic and political independence.

The publicity "flashes" on oil underline that the supplementary resources to be derived from the Mexican reserves shall be used over the long term for a "balanced development" of the national economy.

PEMEX Director Comments

PA150458 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] Director Jorge Diaz Serrano declared today that President Carter's visit to Mexico is as important to Mexico as it is to the United States. He added that Mexican oil will be negotiated as indicated by President Lopez-Portillo but that the negotiations will not be held until next week, after an appraisal of this visit has been made.

Meanwhile, Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez said that the fact that Mexico trades with the United States does not mean acceptance of any type of dependence. He added that efforts have always been made to get the United States to liberalize its commerce so that our industries may develop better.

What Mexico proposes, De la Vega explained, is to reduce unemployment and increase foreign trade possibilities. He added that President Carter's visit to Mexico is quite important because 65 percent of our foreign trade is with the United States.

On this same subject, Chamber of Deputies' leader Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara said that Carter's visit to Mexico does not put Mexico's future at stake. This depends, he added, only on the work of our people, their intelligence and our domestic development. Gonzalez Guevara said that Mexico is not at a disadvantage in the negotiations with the United States; there are simply different political, economic and social conditions in the two nations. He added that it is necessary for the chiefs of state to reach an understanding as the two countries need each other.

Sen Jaquin Gamboa Pascoe, in answer to a question on whether Mexico, as an oil producer, must subjugate itself to the wishes of the United States, said Mexico is in a better position to be the master of its destiny. He added that if other nations want to yield, that is their business, because Mexico decides what to do with its destiny without arrogance.

On President Carter's visit to Mexico, Senator Gamboa Pascoe said that it is important but that Mexico's destiny does not depend on it, that the visit is only in reciprocity for President Lopez-Portillo's visit to Washington 2 years ago.

SANDINISTS RUMORED TO BE INVOLVED IN CHIRIQUI SABOTAGE

PA141738 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[From the "Resumen Informativo" program by Ramon Pereira, Jr]

[Excerpts] There has been concern in Chiriqui at the news of the arrests of persons implicated in the blowing up of a powerline tower of a hydroelectric plant in El Nancito. The people in Chiriqui have been very surprised by the arrests. It is worth noting that early Monday morning an arms shop called Centro Sport was robbed in David. The thieves made off with rifles, ammunition and telescopic sights. This has not been reported by the newspapers. Also, a few days ago the Darna Jewelry shop was robbed. David residents have told me that young men who claim to be members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] are collecting money there. The community believes that some of these actions may have been carried out by Sandinists seeking funds to finance their operations against Somoza.

TORRIJOS JAPAN TRIP, OFFICE PHOTOS CRITICIZED

PA150310 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Commentary by Miguel Antonio Bernal on "Alternativa" program]

[Text] I want to comment on the fact that tours to Japan are in fashion. A round trip air ticket to Japan costs 2,600 balboas. General Torrijos, accompanied by two bodyguards, Rodrigo Gonzalez, Minister Perez Balladares, the vice finance minister, a Mr Ramos, Juan Ramon Vallarino, former Citybank Manager Mr Girard and another U.S. citizen, went to Japan recently. Figure it out for yourself at \$2,600 or balboas per person round trip to Japan. We are supposed to be under an austerity plan, as it has been pointed out before. The people are asked for austerity but they, up there, have no regard for austerity. Furthermore, it is not clear to us why General Torrijos has to go to negotiate for an automobile assembly plant, or whatever, since we have a commerce and industries minister for this purpose. This again proves that the so-called return to the garrison is a myth.

We are also surprised that the different government offices still have photographs of Gen Omar Torrijos because it is our understanding that this practice is in the style of a personality cult, since he is not dead yet. We believe that it is time to eliminate the photographs of persons that have no reason to be hung in government offices. It is disagreeable to enter a government office and find a photograph of a person that has no reason to be there. In any case, we could also request that photographs, a poster-size photograph, of the managers, the administrators of each office, be put up instead of the photograph of just one person that has no reason to be hung in any government office for any reason. This is our opinion and we believe that something should be said in this respect.

COMMENTATOR REACTS TO SPEECH BY U.S. AMBASSADOR MOSS

PA141200 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Commentary by Dr Miguel Antonio Bernal on "Alternativa" program]

[Text] The Panamanian men and women who have never accepted and will never accept the Yankee presence in and control over our land must use, today more than ever, the ability to get angry, protest and criticize. Yes, we are ashamed of the words of Mr Ambler Moss, the U.S. ambassador to our country, who promoted Panama and our people in his own way and in accordance with his particular interests.

According to the Yankee diplomat, we are a new product which must be sold in the market of U.S. investors. There are no problems in Panama. No, everything has been a complete success. There is security, stability, harmony and peace. But let us not dare ask for whom because the good merchant--Mr Moss--will reply that that question should not be asked. They, the same people he represents, do not have to worry about the hunger which afflicts our people, the material and spiritual hunger afflicting them. They do not have to worry about the high cost of living, the unemployment, the foreign debt, the illiteracy, the lack of hospitals and schools and the absence of democratic liberties. No, Mr Moss was quite clear when he said that the Panamanians are about to achieve a great victory which will be very advantageous for the United States, good for the prestige of the United States in the world and equally good for Panamanian businesses, thanks to the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Did you want him to be clearer?

Those who have been believing in the nationalism of the rulers who have governed over the past 124 months in Panama once more have reality before their eyes. There you have it gentlemen. You can see it in Mr Moss's speech in New Orleans. What really interested Carter and those who internally promoted the Torrijos-Carter treaties were the advantages for the businesses of the United States. Meanwhile, it does not matter if the Panamanians suffer. What matters is the good image of the United States.

Frankly, ladies and gentlemen, we must express our repudiation and tell Mr Ambler Moss, his government and his local cliques that they are mistaken if they think that there are not and will not be Panamanians who will ever, ever assent to be looked upon or treated as merchandise. Sooner or later we will cure ourselves of the malignant tumor which the U.S. Government has been nourishing. After our strength is recovered, we will know how to show Mr Moss that Panama must be for the Panamanians and not an instrument for Uncle Sam's image in the world.

COLUMNIST FORESEES DISSENT WITHIN GOVERNMENT PARTY

PA122017 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 12 Feb 79 p 4-A PA

["Conciencia Publica" column by Miguel Angel Moreno-Gongora: "Confrontations Within the PRD"]

[Text] This week and in the weeks immediately following, a number of political events will take place to profoundly influence the course of national events, determining to a certain extent the behavior of the traditional political parties and the new parties that will be established under the new electoral law. This obliges us to analyze the actual situation through an in-depth study of the intimate details of the parties--to whatever extent possible--on the basis of confidences made to us and our ability to reach conclusions from facts and certain arguments.

The progovernment Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], which is structured vertically, like all political parties that result from autocratic and paternalistic processes, will continue to utilize the highest officials of the state in its composition, as well as public employees of lesser rank, certain leaders from peasant settlements, and certain labor leaders who have been committed to the process ever since its beginning on 11 October 1968.

In the days to come the PRD--although it will not be the least bit embarrassed--will continue to be criticized and reviled by the public because of the concentrated manner in which it has been using the power of government to create cadres and meet the registration quota. However, this attitude toward criticism should not be surprising. In all countries throughout history, this is the path fatally followed by parties that are born artificially from political movements that are the result of coups d'etat and usurpation.

The PRC leaders--whom we could never describe as either naive or insensible to public feeling--know that they are committing a civic sin, but they also know that they have no alternative but to act in this manner, disregarding the democratic sentiments of the vast majority of citizens. In any case, this is their fate and the stigma which will always weigh on the general conscience of their political organization. Otherwise, they could not establish the party of the October revolutionary process.

During the period to which we refer, the PRD will try to hurriedly complete its internal organization so that the participation of officials--from the president of the republic and the ministers of state down through employees of minor rank--will no longer be necessary, having served its purpose. Thereafter, continuation of the political work will remain in the hands of leaders who will emerge from this process of formation and registration, the captains and chiefs of cells who distinguish themselves.

Since the government has been able to perceive the very short memory of a public that is politically dismembered, its leaders hope the sin by which the PRD was created will soon be forgotten and forgiven, based on the argument that in the past there were also government parties and presidents of the republic who campaigned to win followers for the party and obtain its registration. This will probably occur.

Observation and study of events within the government party--in which there exists, on the one hand, the president's desire to promote a true opening for incentives and facilities to useful foreign investment in the country (the trip to Western Europe is a part of this plan), generating confidence within domestic capital and private enterprise, and on the other hand the existence of exacerbating and implacable pressure from Communist groups within the government wishing to act against state and parastate enterprises in order to manage them according to their principles and interests, with definite aversion to private enterprise--will lead, within the party, to a delicate and dangerous confrontation that may begin with the planned amendment of the rental law and Law 95 on labor.

Confrontation within the PRD will involve, on the one hand, the leaders of the workers and the Communist groups who do not look favorably upon having what they call a hidden and hooded oligarchy with a determining role in party ideology, and on the other hand those who accompanied General Torrijos in his revolutionary process but who have never been willing to accept guidance and positions that would remove political and economic power from their plutocratic dominion. Afterward, confrontation will generate basic definitions which could lead to a reorientation of the party program and even to needed purges.

COSTA RICA

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED ON NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA141832 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1812 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Heavy fighting has been reported since 1730 GMT between Sandinist National Liberation Front guerrillas and the Nicaraguan Army at the Penas Blancas border with Costa Rica.

San Jose's Radio Reloj transmitted from the customs house while the detonation of light and heavy weapons was heard clearly. A customs office employee says the Costa Ricans at the border post are very alarmed.

It is believed that this is the biggest attack launched by the Sandinist guerrillas against the Nicaraguan Penas Blancas border post since last September when they held it for several hours and killed several Nicaraguan soldiers.

At this time public security authorities have not commented on the situation. The border with Nicaragua was reinforced this week when several hundred Civil Guards were sent to the area.

NO RESTRICTIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON AID TO NICARAGUA

PA131547 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said that relations with Nicaragua will not be further affected because of last Sunday's funeral of a Sandinist in Costa Rican territory. Minister Echeverria added that there will be no restrictions imposed on any type of humanitarian aid offered to Nicaraguans, no matter what group they belong to.

RULING ON BANANA STRIKE ILLEGALITY UPHOLD

PA141521 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpt] The banana workers' strike has been declared illegal. The workers are ready to begin their 8th day on strike with losses of 15 million colones. The Superior Labor Court yesterday afternoon confirmed the ruling by the judge in Golfito declaring the strike by the banana workers in southern Costa Rica illegal.

It now behooves the government to ask the attorney general's office to intervene in order to enforce the law. On the other hand, the banana company is relieved of the responsibility of paying accrued wages. In addition, according to the provisions of the labor code, it is now free to dismiss workers without paying them benefits.

The report was confirmed by the banana company, which had been awaiting this ruling. Meanwhile, the labor minister's attempts to submit the conflict to arbitration have failed. Union members firmly rejected the arbitration proposed by the government.

We cannot take the risk of lifting the strike because the workers' strength would be (?undermined). Conditions under arbitration would be favorable to the banana company. Rodrigo Paniagua of the General Confederation of Workers said that he was not afraid of the position assumed by the labor minister.

NICARAGUA

ARMY CONFIRMS SANDINIST ATTACK IN BORDER AREA

PA142023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1944 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Army confirmed today that its positions on the Costa Rican border were attacked this morning by guerrillas. An official spokesman added that the regular forces had suffered no casualties in that attack.

Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard, has stated that the attacks began at 1130 (1730 GMT) and ended shortly after 1300 (1900 GMT).

Aranda noted that the Sandinist guerrillas launched grenades from an area that he characterized as "free land in the Costa Rican region of Guanacaste," and that the grenades hit the ground 60 meters away from where Nicaraguan and Costa Rican civilian and military authorities were meeting with OAS observers.

As a result of the harassment, the Costa Rican authorities (customs and immigration) left the meeting and returned to their posts in the neighboring country. However, according to the military spokesman, once the harassment concluded, the Nicaraguan authorities continued their meeting with OAS observers at the Nicaraguan command post of Sapoa, only a few kilometers from the border.

NATIONAL GUARD REPORTS ON RECENT CLASHES, CASUALTIES

PA141919 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1515 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Over 15 persons have been killed between 11 and 13 February in various Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] operations and military retaliations in the area close to the Costa Rican border and Carazo Department, south of Managua.

A National Guard public relations communique has given a detailed report of these operations initiated by the FSLN's international brigade in San Pancho on the banks of the Sabalos River, Rivas Department, where an unidentified person was killed in a clash between military patrols and guerrillas.

The same brigade entered the Poco Sol sector in the bordering Rio San Juan Department where--according to the official communique--it kidnaped Marcial Morera, five members of his family and three employees. Their mutilated bodies were found later.

Another FSLN cell appeared in El Cacao in the southern Department of Carazo, killed two farmers, Alejandro and Felix Chavez, and beat up the wife and son of one of them. The military communique said the rebels stole about 2,000 cordobas (\$285) from the house of one of their victims and threatened to set it on fire if the survivors informed the authorities.

The rebel group then went to La Pita Mountain in the same district and staged several holdups, making off with arms and money belonging to the residents, the National Guard communique said.

Upon hearing reports of the activities of this Sandinist cell, a military patrol was dispatched to the area. It was ambushed 15 meters from the school in El Cacao. Lt Reynaldo Villanueva and soldiers Jose Gutierrez and Luis Vasquez were killed. Soldiers Juan Bustamante and Jose Garcia were wounded. An unidentified Sandinist was killed by the patrol.

The military also disclosed that a new clash occurred yesterday in San Pancho, Rivas Department, near the Costa Rican border. The official communique said that the guerrillas suffered several casualties, but were able to remove their dead and injured into Costa Rican territory. The National Guard also dismantled a guerrilla camp in the area and confiscated subversive material. A soldier was wounded in this last incident and taken to the military hospital in Managua. The army said it was "deeply sorry about the deaths" of these brave soldiers who gave their lives in the line of duty for the sake of peace in Nicaragua."

On the other hand, yesterday in Leon, western Nicaragua, a 19-year-old youth, Carlos Rosales Rodriguez, died from bullet wounds in the forehead, left armpit and genitals. The young man was shot by military patrols who dispersed a demonstration coming from the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN) to the Red Cross center in Leon where unemployed hospital workers were on a hunger strike. After this action by the military patrols, the persons who were on a voluntary hunger strike in the center left and went home. In Managua, military patrols also fired upon a demonstration yesterday afternoon as students of the Central American university attempted to stage a rally supporting the 54 persons who are on a hunger strike in the Managua Red Cross offices.

NATIONAL GUARD DENOUNCES DEFAMATION BY LA PRENSA

PA141917 Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 9 Feb 79 p 8 PA

[Text] General Headquarters of the National Guard of Nicaragua
de Tiscapa, Nicaragua

Managua, D.N., Explanada

8 February 1979

Communique No 12

The Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard of Nicaragua wishes to alert all citizens to the systematic campaign of defamation unleashed by the newspaper LA PRENSA against the Nicaraguan National Guard. The purpose of this campaign is to create a body of opinion to annul the effective struggle that this institution is waging against subversion and terrorism by inventing alleged crimes by the patrols that recently confronted terrorist elements in the areas of El Tular, El Sauce and Mina la India.

The report published in edition No 15, 271 of Wednesday, 7 February 1979, under the headline "Details of the El Sauce Massacre," includes untrue accusations for which no evidence is provided. The report is also based on hearsay aimed exclusively at distorting the truth. These repeated and programmed violations of peace constitute reasons that compel this armed institution to fulfill its mission of protection, defense and prevention as indicated in the national constitution.

The Nicaraguan National Guard will always maintain firmly its line of compliance with the law and with moderation, as indicated by circumstances, and will always duly fulfill its constitutional duty.

Aquiles Aranda Escobar

Colonel (CL)

Chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office, National Guard

ELECTORAL COMMISSION EXAMINES MUNICIPAL ELECTION PROCESS

FLL31542 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1507 GMT 13 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Attention! Radio Reloj reporting! Chaired by Blas Roca, member of the PGC Politburo and president of the People's Government National Assembly, a meeting of the National Electoral Commission began just a few minutes ago. During the meeting the entire process of election of delegates to the municipal assemblies, scheduled to be held on 8 and 15 April, will be examined. This was a report by Graciela Hernandez.

Blas Roca Comments

FLL40228 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Feb 79 FL

[Excerpt] Following the important review meeting, national television news interviewed Comrade Blas Roca, who discussed his statements on the present situation of the assembly process by stressing the points that have made positive advances but did not ignore the critical points, which he said will be overcome.

[Begin Blas Roca recording] From the reports that have been presented by all the provinces, it is obvious that the electoral process is advancing well. In some provinces, attendance has been low. In general attendance is not bad, although we can increase attendance in the remaining assembly meetings. The causes of poor attendance in some provinces have been studied. There are objective reasons in some cases--rain, lack of electricity, sickness, comrades who are out of the municipality, etc. These objective reasons are real and we cannot ignore them.

However, there are other reasons which are subjective, which are entirely the result of our work as has been stated here. There are, in some cases, faults in mobilization and faults in preparing for the assemblies, which have resulted in poor attendance. These faults have to be corrected in the remaining assemblies. One of the questions to which great attention has to be given is that of mobilizing the Pioneers and the Union of Young Communists [UJC] members. All mass organizations, the UJC, the PGC and the state organs have lent a lot of support to these mobilizations. But the importance of having children and youths contribute their share to this mobilization cannot be disregarded because of their influence in the family--with their parents and their older brothers--in short with all those with whom they live. Through this propaganda the child expresses very profound ideas and stresses the purity of our democratic electoral process. [end recording]

In answer to a question from our reporter, Comrade Blas Roca referred to the tasks that must be faced by the Electoral Commission at the various levels, with support from the mass and political organizations, so that the present electoral process will be crowned with success.

[Begin Blas Roca recording] The tasks left to be done require great attention. In general, all of the tasks have been completed by the assigned dates; and some delays that had existed have been overcome. Other [delays] should be overcome in the days to come. Special attention has to be given to drawing up the voting list and voter identification cards. These identification cards should be filled out carefully; and the voting lists should be very carefully examined so that they contain exact information on each voter, so that we do not have problems at voting time on 8 April.

There are some material difficulties, but they are being overcome. The ballot boxes seem to be ready all over [the country] because the provinces used their own resources.

In some places the shields for the polling places are missing, in addition to the flags and cloth for the installations, which still have to be made, etc.; but all of this should be taken care of beginning now, with very careful attention, so that these materials can be had in order for the electoral event on 8 and 15 April to occur with all the solemnity that is required by such an important event in the national democratic life. [end recording]

WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION MEETINGS CONTINUE IN HAVANA

Statistics Seminar Ends

FL140039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Feb 79 FL

[Lino Betancourt report]

[Text] Following two days of deliberations, the seminar on tourism statistics which was sponsored by the Americas Commission of the World Tourism Organization ended today in Havana. The event was a preliminary step to the fifth meeting of the Americas Commission of the World Tourism Organization, which will begin tomorrow, Wednesday, at 1000 (1500 GMT) in the Hall of Solidarity at the Havana Libre Hotel.

Up to the moment, representatives of Panama, Argentina, Costa Rica, the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Jamaica and, of course, Cuba--as the host country--have confirmed that they will be participating in the meeting. The secretary general of this organization and other prominent officials of the world tourism industry are also expected to arrive in the next few hours to participate in the World Tourism Organization Americas Commission meeting.

Regional Commission Begins Work

FL141847 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Feb 79 FL

[Excerpt] Flavio Bravo Pardo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the PCC Central Committee, this morning inaugurated the fifth meeting of the Regional Commission for the Americas of the World Tourism Organization. Representatives of 11 countries and observers from three other countries are attending the meeting being held in the Solidarity Hall of the Havana Libre Hotel.

(Robert Lonati), secretary general of the World Tourism Organization, has come to Cuba to participate in the meeting.

In his opening remarks, Flavio Bravo stressed the significance of the meeting, which he described as an important event, enabling the American countries to coordinate actions to promote tourism. He also referred to the effort that Cuba is making to expand the tourist industry and announced that there will be 30 new hotels by 1980, while existing ones are being refurbished.

Flavio Bravo emphasized that meetings such as this one just inaugurated help to unite the peoples of America, and that in the specific case of Cuba they help to weaken the imposed blockade. Lastly, he urged the delegates to participate fully in the debates generated by the working agenda of this fifth meeting of the Regional Commission for the Americas of the World Tourism Organization. Prior to this meeting, which opened today, a workshop of statistics experts of the aforementioned regional commission was held for 2 days in Havana City, chaired by (Elson Pachi).

ARMANDO HART CHAIRS SANTIAGO DE CUBA EVENT

FL141319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Feb 79 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member and Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos has chaired the commemorative event of the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Emilio Bacardi Museum and the Elvira Cape Library. Workers of the two cultural centers having 10 and 20 years of service were given diplomas by Armando Hart and other leaders in recognition of their meritorious efforts.

In his closing remarks, Vice Minister of Culture Antonio Nunez Jimenez stated that such recognition not only comes from the Culture Ministry but from the entire fatherland. He noted that these two cultural institutions, the oldest of their type in the country, were the results of the efforts by men who, like Emilio Bacardi, were ideological combatants and combatants in practice.

FERNANDEZ RECEIVES UNESCO REPRESENTATIVE

FL141127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Feb 79 FL

[Text] At the Palace of the Revolution, Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the PCC Central Committee, has met with Dr Rafael Rivas Posada, a magistrate and diplomat who has been in our country since 12 February on a special mission as consultant and representative of UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow. Also participating in the talks were Dr Asela de los Santos, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of education, and Dr Vicentina Antuna, president of Cuba's UNESCO National Committee.

DAYS OF CUBAN CULTURE IN BULGARIA END

FL131251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 79 FL

[Text] With a brilliant special performance of the Cuban National Ballet, headed by its director and prima ballerina, Alicia Alonso, the days of Cuban culture in Bulgaria concluded last night. For more than 3 hours, the Cuban artists presented a broad selection of classic and contemporary ballet. The performance of the world famous ballerina Alicia Alonso and her partner Jorge Esquivel in the adagio of the second act of Swan Lake was accorded an ovation lasting more than 15 minutes, some 15 baskets of flowers and numerous bravos and vivas.

Subsequently, the Cuban delegation attended an official banquet given in its honor by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture. The closing event of the days of Cuban culture in Bulgaria was also attended by Krum Vasilev, chairman of the Committee for Press, and Cuban Ambassador to Bulgaria Jose Alvarez Bravo, who made the closing remarks.

In his speech, Vasilev congratulated the high artistic level of the soloists, groups and Cuban artists in general who, he stated, knew how to convey the cordiality, beauty and revolutionary optimism of their people. For his part, the Cuban diplomat noted that the triumphs achieved by his country's delegation are a victory of socialism in which, as stated by national hero Jose Marti, the genius belongs to the masses.

CABRIZAS CONDEMNS BLOCKADE AT TANZANIAN MEETING

FL141647 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1632 GMT 14 Feb 79 FL

[Text] The economic blockade that the United States has been imposing on Cuba for almost 20 years is an example of the treatment that the imperialist powers give countries that seek their own development paths, Ricardo Cabrizas has charged at the Group of 77.

The Cuban vice minister of foreign trade emphasized in a speech made in Arusha, Tanzania, that the principal international economic negotiations since the fourth UN conference on trade and development in 1976 have not produced positive results. He recalled that the mechanisms established in the international sugar agreement--the only agreement reached since the approval of the basic products integrated program--are still not fully operational because the United States has not ratified the agreement. Lastly, Vice Minister Cabrizas reaffirmed Cuba's support for the demand that an international monetary conference be held in 1980.

OFFICIALS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL

FL142214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 14 Feb 79 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo members Guillermo Garcia, Blas Roca and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez have expressed their condolences over the death of Edvard Kardelj, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, by signing the book of condolences opened at the Yugoslav Embassy. Raul Roa, vice president of the People's Government National Assembly, also expressed his condolences over the death of the prominent Yugoslav leader and close aide of President Josip Broz Tito.

Edvard Kardelj died on 12 February at the age of 69. He was also a member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited here and officials of political and mass organizations also went to the Yugoslav Embassy in Cuba to express their condolences.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES U.S. POSITION ON SALT II

FL141605 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Feb 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Text] A PRENSA LATINA dispatch comments that in the complex situation of today's world the path leading from Washington to the signing of the SALT II accord between the United States and the Soviet Union is becoming more and more sinuous and difficult. Recently, North American President James Carter devoted a large part of his message to the nation to discussing the problems of the SALT II accords, a speech which was termed by White House sources as an example of the philosophical and moral principles of the present administration.

In his speech Carter affirmed that the objectives of the Soviet-American conversations on the limitation of strategic arms do not allow for the attainment of unilateral advantages by one side or the other, but are directed at guaranteeing the security of the two countries, checking the arms race and maintaining a balance of nuclear forces. However, these objectives, as outlined by the head of the Yankee administration, are deprived of their honesty when examined within the context of Washington's interests as a whole.

President Carter asserted that he would not sign a SALT II accord that does not strengthen national security, and [would only sign] on the condition that the NATO defensive forces remain very powerful. Some observers have called these statements a way of kowtowing to ultraright circles and the military-industrial complex, which have already unleashed an active campaign against the ratification of the treaty. However, the concessions made to the Pentagon are not limited to these statements alone.

Contrary to what he proclaimed during his electoral campaign, Carter has yielded to the demands of the country's more aggressive and warmongering sectors. In addition to authorizing the production of the neutron bomb, the North American President has urged Congress to approve the 1980 military budget, which amounts to the astronomical figure of 138.2 billion dollars.

According to Carter, the North American military capability is the principal force for security and stability in the world and, for this reason, the United States must maintain its nuclear arms might and give aid to its NATO allies in outfitting and modernizing their forces. For some analysts, despite the noble statements made by the Yankee President on the need for peace, these pronouncements tend to demonstrate that the United States continues to base its foreign policy on the strength of its military forces. These observers coincide in noting that the North American administration's spirit of peace, as in the case of the human rights campaign, is nothing more than well-articulated rhetoric.

Several days ago the Soviet daily PRAVDA pointed out in an article dealing with the SALT II accords that the essence of the USSR's concept of detente takes into consideration the interests of one and all countries. If the principle of equality and security is respected, the daily added, the accords on the limitation of offensive strategic arms could be signed shortly by the leaders of the USSR and the United States. However, the contradictory North American position creates a climate of ambiguity and doubt in which no one dares to predict the date on which the SALT II accords will be finalized.

The PRELA commentary states in closing that the evidence at hand indicates that the new foundations of the North American policy, as proclaimed by James Carter, could once more be a justification for renewing the arms race.

BRIEFS

NEW MULTIPURPOSE SHIP--The new Cuban ship "Jose Antonio Echeverria" yesterday anchored in Cuban waters after completing its first transoceanic voyage. The new ship, of the type called multipurpose, has a main engine of 11,400 horsepower, which allows it to reach a cruising speed of 18 knots, or 32.4 km per hour. [Text] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 79 FL]